

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 6, 1838.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Cor. Secretary of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society.

To THE HON. SAMUEL P. BENSON,

Secretary of State.

I herewith transmit the annual Reports and Statements upon stock, manufactured articles, and crops, which have been handed to the Trustees of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, and also a schedule of the expenditures of said Society, as furnished by a report of the Treasurer. In accordance with the requirements of the law, and customary usage, I beg leave to submit the following remarks in regard to some of the Agricultural operations of the past year, and the prospects of the next.

The past season has been somewhat peculiar, in its character. We have not had the quantity of rain usually received in other years, although there has not been any such very destructive droughts as has at times been experienced. The past summer has been one uniformly cool—especially during the nights; indeed, we have had but a few days only of real summer heat. The results of this state of the atmosphere upon the crops has been such as might have been supposed by any one of common observation. The Hay crop has been light—perhaps not wholly on account of the lack of rains, but also from the effects of the winter, or frosts of spring, bringing about what is called *winter-killed*.

As a natural consequence, the diminution of forage induced our farmers to diminish the number of stock,—already comparatively small,—and immense herds of stock and sheep have been sent away and sold in the Brighton and other Markets; a course of procedure which we fear will prove to be not the most prudent for the country at large. It is true that no farmer ought to keep an amount of stock greater than his supply of forage, and the scarcity of hay upon which alone our farmers have been in the habit of relying, seemed to indicate the policy pursued; but the great amount of straw and roots which have been produced, were ample to fill up the deficiency, and make an adequate supply for what stock was then on hand. The practice of those who did not reduce their stock, not only verifies this position, but also proves that we need not place so much reliance upon English hay alone, as we have heretofore been in the habit of doing. Straw, properly prepared by cutting, together with roots, and a small quantity of oat, or oat and pea meal, has been found by those who are now actually practicing this course of feed, to be sufficiently substantial for wintering stock and keeping them in healthy condition.

The scarcity of English hay for a few years past, has prevented our farmers from rearing young stock, and every autumn for several years has seen a continued stream of sheep and cattle flowing from our State, without a corresponding supply of young cattle growing up at home; and at the present moment finds many towns in this County as well as some others, with hardly stock enough for the common purposes of farming. It is to be hoped that our farmers will in future pay more attention to the kinds of forage which may be raised in the State, equally as nutritive as English hay, and more easily grown; and that whenever there shall be a scarcity of the artificial grasses, they shall not be under the necessity of sacrificing their cattle and sheep, through fear of not having wherewith to support them. The season, on the whole, was suitable for root crops, and it is believed that a greater quantity of Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel Sugar Beet, and Potatoes, were raised, than was ever before in this county, during a single season. The culture of roots is increasing rapidly among us, and although it is necessary for us to harvest and store them in warm cellars during the winters instead of suffering them to rest in the ground, and feeding them off, as they do in England; yet we verily believe that an adherence to this culture will ultimately be as beneficial, and enable us to increase the number of cattle and sheep, nearly as much as the same course of culture has in that country.

In regard to Indian corn, rather more has been raised than for several seasons past. The most of it was injured by early frost; but some fields escaped, and the owners gathered from them sound, ripe corn. Others took the precaution to cut up the whole, as soon as the kernel became glazed, and to shock or stack it, and let the ripening process go on. This mode has been found to succeed well, and although the kernel may not be quite so heavy as it would have been had it ripened in the natural way, yet it is sweet and makes good bread.—The succession of cold seasons for seven years past, has discouraged many farmers from cultivating this crop, and but very little was planted; but if we can place any reliance upon the experience of the past, we may confidently hope that for a succession of years to come, we shall be blessed with seasons more suitable for this valuable crop.

From some cause, not well understood, there has been, as before remarked, a series of years adverse on account of their coldness, to the labors of the husbandman; and facts, derived from the observation of old people, corroborated also by the records of history, give a probability to the theory of a change or rotation of seasons, corresponding to the cycles of the planets. This theory maintains that every nineteenth year, if we mistake not, finds the planets in the same relative position, and as the seasons depend on the revolution or position of the planets, they also have a similar revolution.—If this be true, we may expect that the unfavorable portion of the last cycle has passed away, and that we are now commencing upon the warmer and more fruitful seasons. The mildness of the present winter, therefore, is favorable to this idea. It is also a matter of record that the winter of 1818—

19 was very mild, as was also that of 1801. Without vouching for the correctness of this theory, we may certainly be allowed to say that there is much to warrant the position taken, and to lead us to observe more carefully the changes that take place, with a view of detecting and learning the laws which God has undoubtedly established for their regulation. Unknown causes may vary the changes a year or two, but if it should prove true that the changes spoken of, have taken place with regularity there can be no reason why exact causes, or the effects of the cause, may not be so thoroughly understood, as to enable us to calculate upon their return with unerring certainty.

It has been found by long experience that cool summers have been the most congenial for wheat, and the result as far as the influence of season has been concerned was conformable to this belief.—Our farmers, however, were doomed to meet what to them was a new enemy to this crop, which, though in itself considered, is insignificant in appearance, yet collectively, is among the most formidable foes that have attacked this all important crop. We allude to the Grain Worm, commonly, though improperly, called the "Weevil." In consequence of the ravages of this insect, the high hopes of the husbandman, excited by the thrifty growth and promising appearance of the crop, and the great amount sown, were disappointed.

It gives us pleasure to state that the Kennebec County Ag. Society have offered a premium for the most correct information of this insect, and the best means of preventing its ravages. This offer has been followed by others from liberal individuals, swelling it to a respectable sum. It is hoped that the attention that will be prompted, not only by interest, but by the bounty offered, will elicit such information as will be beneficial in enabling us to ward off the attacks of so insidious and destructive an enemy. The anxiety which has now become general throughout the State, in regard to the culture of wheat, and the State pride which now so generally prevails, encourages us in looking forward to the time, which we believe not far distant, when the State of Maine, instead of being one of the largest bread-buyers, will be a bread-exporting State—dispensing to other the indispensable articles of life. It has been ascertained that the import of bread-stuffs into the New-England States, for the year past, has been more than *nine millions* of dollars worth. Of this sum our State has paid more than we hope it will ever be necessary for her to again.

Nothing new has taken place in respect to the different breeds of stock of various kinds in the County. That indefatigable and venerable friend to Agriculture, Mr. C. VAUGHAN, still continues his labors in the cultivation of the South Down Sheep and their crosses, which promise to be of service to the country at large; and although from causes beyond the control of our farmers the wool-growing business has met with a check, we hope it is but temporary, and that a future day will crown the labors, not only of this individual, but of all his coadjutors, with all the success that their hearts can desire. With esteem and respect,

Your obt. servant,

E. HOLMES, Cor. Sec'y K. C. A. S.
Winthrop, January, 1838.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Is the method of raising Funds for the Kennebec Co. Agricultural Society, the best that can be adopted?

MR. HOLMES:—This question never occurs to my mind without exciting a negative response.—The object of the Society renders it not only necessary that the amount raised annually should be considerably large, but that it should be capable of being estimated, with a good degree of certainty and accuracy, at a period prior to the time of its being actually paid in. Every person who has paid any attention to the subject, must be aware of the embarrassment which the Society labors under, from the great uncertainty of any calculation that can be made on the amount that may be paid, in any given year, and from the fluctuation liable to be produced by seasons of prosperity or pecuniary embarrassment. The greatest amount that can be safely calculated upon for any year, under the present method, falls far short of what might, and ought to be raised in support of an object so laudable and useful.

There is scarcely a member of society to be found, that would not be willing to contribute something annually for the privilege of belonging to such an institution; whilst a large proportion feel unable, if not unwilling to pay an assessment of one dollar a year. Now if a system can be adopted, by which the pecuniary resources of the Society can be put into the shape of something like a permanent fund, the interest of which only shall be expended annually, the amount would not be liable to much fluctuation, and could be estimated with considerable accuracy, and depended upon with a good degree of certainty.

And really, would not the adoption of such a system, if practicable, be a desirable improvement? I will give the outline of a plan that appears to me to be a practicable one.

Let any person, to become a member of the Society, pay into the treasury the sum of five dollars, or give his note, on interest, for that sum, (with the understanding that the principal of the note shall never be demanded, so long as the interest is paid annually.) Let the principal that may be paid in, be safely invested as a fund, and the interest on the notes made payable on the day of the annual exhibition; this will afford every member a convenient opportunity to pay his interest himself, or send it by some neighbor or townsman who may attend the Show. Such an arrangement will also have a tendency to bring a greater number of persons to the Fair, and to increase their interest in it.

Under such a plan, 1500 members would give a yearly income of \$450,00, which, added to the appropriation from the State, would enable the Society to commence operations on a tolerably generous scale, with the certain prospect that their means would be annually and continually increasing; for every new acquisition of membership would add to the funds, while the inroads made by death or emigration would subtract nothing from them. It would be easier to raise a Society of 1500 members under this plan, than it would be to raise one of 200 members under the present organization. So thinks

POOR YORRICK.

Grain Worm.

MR. HOLMES:—All statements relative to the injury the Grain Worm or Weevil, so called, does to wheat—the time when done, and how prevented,—the several metamorphoses of the insect, &c. &c. should be well authenticated, and writers should be very careful that they give nothing but FACTS, lest the interest of the Farmer be thereby prejudiced.

I will suggest one idea on the subject which I have learned from farmers who have lived where the Worm has long done injury,—which is, That wheat sown previous to the 20th of April, or after the 20th of May, escapes their ravages; the one, (if I may so express it,) gets before them, and the other comes after them. The injury is uniformly done in a short time.

A. L.

USE OF SWAMP MUCK.

MR. HOLMES:—I have noticed in the 44th number of the present volume of the Maine Farmer, that a friend wishes to know whether muck which is composed of decayed leaves, roots, and other vegetable matters, will do as a dressing for land without being previously mingled with animal manure?

As I have used much of the muck in years past, I will try and answer "from actual experience." I hauled direct from the swamp, one winter, about 200 loads upon a piece of land of different qualities, varying from a muck, or dark black soil, to an open, porous, gravelly elevation. On the black soil, it has done nothing—the soil naturally abounded in muck. But on the gravelly elevation it has done much to enrich the soil. Its benefits vary much on different soils.—I should not put it on wet land in any case—it is labor thrown away, without it is mixed with animal manure; and in that case, the manure will do as well without the muck.

I should be in favor of laying the muck in the barn or hog yard for a season, for the purpose of destroying the weeds and seeds with which it abounds. I have found when I have hauled muck direct from the swamp on my lands, that I have introduced many of the wild grasses, and weeds that are hard to be subdued.

In conversation with one of my neighbors—a farmer who has had some experience in muck,—he told me that when he commenced operations on the farm on which he now lives, that he ploughed a light dry piece of ground in the fall of the year; and being short of manure, he hauled what he had on half of the piece, and then went to the meadow and hauled muck on the other half, and in the spring following planted the piece to corn. He further says, that that part of the piece that was dressed with muck, produced as good corn, and little the best wheat,—and held out as well for grass, as that dressed with the manure from the barn.

I will make an extract from an article in the 8th Vol. of the N. E. Farmer, (signed W. H., Catskill, N. Y., 1830,) page 27. The writer says, "Last fall I carted several loads of muck on a knoll of loam, and put it in one heap, though I think it would have been better to have dropped one load only in a place.—(I think so, too.) In the spring, prior to planting corn, the muck was spread, and ploughed under. The crop of corn, where the muck was spread, was large—I thought larger than where barn yard manure was put.—A neighboring farmer has made use of muck for several years. The first year he thought it equal to barn yard manure, and its effects were perceivable a much longer time.—The soil on which the muck was put, was a warm gravelly loam.

The muck was used by another neighboring farmer, for manuring corn in the hill, in the following manner:—A row of each, alternately,—one of muck, one of barn yard manure, and one of hog manure. He assured me the corn was much the best manured with the muck.—The soil a sandy loam."

THO. PIERCE.

Readfield, Jan. 1838.

Management of Sheep in Winter.

I have frequently thought that an open December, which is so often wished for by the farmer to

save his winter's supply of hay, is more prejudicial to his sheep, when they ramble over the fields, and to his own interest, than he is generally aware of. It would certainly comport more with real economy, if he were to bring up his sheep by the 10th of December into winter quarters, even if the weather should remain warm and the ground uncovered, if they lose flesh at this time they cannot regain it until spring, and the mortality which sometimes costs flocks of sheep, is imputable to this cause.

Sheep in winter should have sheds; the preservation of their health requires this indulgence, and nature prompts to it. Let me ask, if they have the choice, do they remain in the open air in a storm? No—they as instinctively run to their covering as a man does to his house, and if they do not require it quite as much, they appear as grateful for the shelter. For a flock of poor sheep a protection from the weather is all important. Those in good condition do not so much want it, as they have a better coat both of flesh and wool; but for them it is likewise useful, and a good farmer will not omit to give all the requisite shelter.

As soon as sheep are brought into the yard, the different kinds of lambs, ewes and wethers should be carefully separated and kept during the winter apart. It is important that those in one yard should be as nearly of a size as practicable; for by being so, there are no strong ones among them, to drive them from their provender. All will feed alike and do well. The flocks ought likewise to be as small as we can conveniently make them. It is an invariable rule that a small flock does much better than a large one, even if both, according to their number, are fed equally well. If the flocks in each yard can be reduced to between fifty and one hundred, so much the better; and it is a great desideratum to make them as few as fifty, if it can in any way be effected. It is likewise necessary to have a separate yard for old and poor sheep, and if there are any in the flock that do not subsequently do well, they should be removed into what is commonly called the hospital. These hospital sheep, by being few in number, having a good warm bed, a sheaf of oats, or a few screenings from under the fanning mill, once a day, will soon begin to improve and do well. I have had my hospital sheep in better condition with this care by spring, than any other flock, and I must say that for the last three seasons, my sheep were in a better condition when I turned them out of my yard in the spring, than when I put them up in the beginning of winter.

Sheep ought to be rather sparingly than sumptuously fed, three times a day, out of racks, to prevent them from running over and trampling on the hay. As soon as one is seen in any of the flocks to become thin, it ought to be removed at once into the hospital, where it will be better fed. If you neglect to do this, soon it will be too late, and you will suffer loss; for a sheep once reduced to a certain point cannot be recovered. It is good to give them a feeding of straw or pine tops, if you please; it invigorates their health, and makes a change in their food. They ought all to be daily watered, and if your hay has not been salted, they ought to have a lick of salt occasionally. By adopting these rules, you will save all your sheep; or you will not lose more of them than you would of the same number of horses and cattle. They will have no disease among them. I have often thought of an observation made to me by an experienced wool grower, from whom I asked for information of the diseases of sheep: he answered: "What have you to do with the diseases of sheep—take care of them and you will have no need for remedies."—This observation struck me as strange at the time, but subsequent experience has amply confirmed it.—Dr. Beckman.

LIME.

There is no fact connected with agriculture more incontrovertibly proved, than that the presence of lime in the soil is indispensable to the production of wheat. Dr. Mitchell, one of the ablest observers and writers this country has yet seen, appears to have been one of the first to call the attention of farmers to this fact, and attempt an explanation of the reasons which led to such a result. In the mean time, those self-taught philosophers, the Germans of Pennsylvania, had by experience discovered its value and adopted its use, in preparing their soils for the production of this staple crop, and

were thus enabled to keep up the fertility of their farms and their productiveness for wheat; while the Dutch and English farmers in the once rich valleys of New-York, and on the banks of the Mohawk and Schohaire, found their farms growing worthless for wheat, and have long since been compelled nearly to abandon its cultivation. In New-England the result was the same, only the exhaustion was sooner performed, as the stock of calcareous matter in the earth being much smaller, and the effect of the alkaline substances produced in clearing the land on the animal matter existing in the soil, was more quickly dissipated. Art is beginning to restore to the earth the lime which in some places was deficient by nature, or had been exhausted by injudicious farming, and fertility and the capability of raising wheat is returned to those sections, where for years the power has been unknown.

The method in which lime performs the effects which it is undeniable may be attributed to it, does not yet appear to be fully understood. Were not its efficacy, as in the case of gypsum, owing to some chemical rather than mechanical cause, it would hardly seem possible that so small a quantity as is sometimes used, would produce so immediate a result, or where larger quantities are applied, that the benefits should be so permanent. It is most probable however that this action is principally confined to preparing the animal matter existing in the soil, or furnished it by manures, for conversion into gluten, a substance which exists more abundantly in wheat than any other vegetable, and which appears to have some relation to the gelatine of the animal kingdom.

Boullion La Grange says that, "gelatine oxygenized becomes insoluble, and vegetable extract we know becomes so from the same cause; now lime has the property of attracting oxygen, and consequently of restoring the property of solubility to those substances that have been deprived of it from a combination with oxygen. Hence the use of lime on peat or muck lands, and on soils containing an excess of vegetable insoluble matter."—"When lime is applied upon land in which any quantity of animal matter is present, it occasions the evolution of a quantity of ammonia which may perhaps be imbibed by the leaves of plants, and afterwards undergo some change so as to form gluten. It is upon this circumstance that the operation of lime in the preparation for a wheat crop depends; and its ascertained efficacy in fertilizing peat, and bringing into a state of cultivation all lands abounding in dry roots, hard fibres, or inert vegetable matter." (Loudon.)

According to Chaptal, "lime forms insoluble compounds with almost all animal and vegetable substances that are soft, and thus destroys their fermentive qualities. Such compounds however, exposed to the continued action of the air, alter in course of time, the lime becomes carbonate; the animal or vegetable matter decomposes by degrees, and furnishes new products as vegetable nourishment."—In this view lime presents two great advantages for the nutrition of plants; the first, that of disposing insoluble bodies to form soluble compounds; the second that of prolonging the action and nutritive qualities of substances beyond the term during which they would be retained, if these substances were not made to enter into a combination with lime. Thus a striking example is furnished by the nutritive qualities of blood as it exists in the compound of lime and blood, obtained from sugar refineries and known as sugar baker's scums. Blood alone applied to the roots of plants, will destroy them with few or no exceptions; combined with lime, it forms one of the most efficient of manures, as its qualities are moderated, prolonged and given out by degrees.

Lime has another effect, a mechanical one, independent of its chemical ones as stated above. Where wheat is sown on clay land the mechanical effect of lime in opening the soil and rendering it more permeable, especially if applied in the form of silicious marl, cannot be too highly appreciated. Farmers are well aware that on stiff clay lands, much of the grain that is sown does not vegetate. The reason of this is that air, or in other words oxygen, is essential to germination, and clay if a little moist, forms an impenetrable sheathing to the grain. The presence of lime prevents this; even the small quantity retained by the kernel when merely rolled in lime after being steeped in brine,

will produce this effect more or less, and thus aid the growth of wheat both chemically and mechanically. It is well understood, that in those sections of our country where the soil is exhausted of its calcareous matter, by the application of stable manure, a most vigorous growth of straw can be obtained, but the berry will be of the most inferior and worthless kind; resembling in quality those grains, of which gluten forms only a minor and subordinate portion. In such cases it is evident the chemical action of lime is wanting to furnish the ingredients that in the vessels of the plants are converted into this peculiar and indispensable substance. The vast amount of calcareous matter in the wheat soils of western New-York, have hitherto prevented much attention to the subject of lime as a renovator of the soil, and rendered its application generally unnecessary; but we think the time in many places and on many farms has arrived, when more attention should be paid to the subject, and series of experiments instituted to ascertain the effect of lime on the soil, and the kind, and quantity most suitable and beneficial per acre.—Perhaps no constituent of the soil is of more importance to the farmer than lime, and the understanding of its nature and uses, should, if possible, be commensurate with its utility and value.—*Genesee Farmer.*

To make Farming Profitable.

Some farmers think, that to make money by the business, it is only necessary to cultivate great farms—of several hundred acres; others think that to raise and harvest crops at the least possible expense, is the great secret; some again think that covering their land with wheat crops, year after year, is to pocket the most cash; and to others that to raise cattle, or to devote the farm entirely to a dairy, or to raising sheep, goes ahead of every thing else.

They are not all correct. Which of them is? We will first say who is not. Cultivating a large farm, is not profitable, unless it is properly and thoroughly done, for a man who makes nothing on one acre, will not be likely to make more on a thousand, with the same kind of culture. Those who own very large farms, too frequently attempt to cultivate them with the least possible expense, or else neglect them entirely; and this superficial farming, is after all, by far the most expensive, as we shall proceed to show. It is generally quite as expensive to cultivate an acre of land which is in a bad state, as one in fine condition, and often more so; if for instance, the crop is so small that it is only worth the expense of raising it, there is no profit whatever; but if the land be good, the expense the same, and the crop twice as great, one half, of course, will be clear gain. Hence the vast importance of adopting such a course of farming as to tend constantly to the improvement of the land. This course is not close cropping wheat, nor suffering it to remain constantly in meadow or pasture.

But to effect improvement in land, it is necessary to pursue a course of rotation in crops,—to manure as much as is practicable, either by stable manure or by turning under green crops, with a proper use of lime,—and to render all wet ground sufficiently dry by under draining. For this, capital is necessary; and hence a farmer must not only have land to cultivate, but he must have means besides in sufficient quantity to carry on his operations to the best advantage. If he cannot get these means otherwise, he ought immediately to sell a part of his land, and devote the avails to improving the remainder.

It is true that many farmers have made money by close cropping with wheat; but there is no doubt that if instead of this, they had pursued a proper course of rotation, they might have done as well at the time, and instead of exhausting their land, been constantly rendering it more productive. A proof of this is afforded by an experiment made several years ago. One portion of land was cropped every second year; on another portion a longer time intervened between the crops of wheat, by a judicious system of rotation; and although wheat was the main crop, yet the increased fertility which this course caused, and the consequent increase both in the wheat and intervening crops, rendered the latter course ultimately the most profitable, with the additional advantage of leaving the ground in the best condition.

Corn, wheat, oats, barley, &c. being all similar in their effects in exhausting land, it becomes necessary to introduce the culture of some other crops more generally than exists at present, in order to form a proper rotation. Peas and beans are both excellent for preceding any of the grain crops just mentioned; and the red-eyed China bean, cultivated in drills or hills would doubtless be as profitable as wheat or corn.

The culture of root crops is a most powerful means of enriching land. A crop of corn the last summer, was twice as productive after ruta bagas, as after corn, fertility and manuring being the same in both cases.

J. J. T.

[*Genesee Farmer.*]

Profitable Gardening.

MR. SAYWARD:—Although a mechanic,* I have paid a little attention to agriculture for the last two years, and I thought it might not be uninteresting to your readers to know, that the lands of Penobscot, when properly cultivated, will yield as abundant an increase, as any in the western lands, of which so much is said of the fertility. The piece of land which I cultivated for vegetables the past season, contains by measurement, one acre and ten square rods. It was cleared in the spring of '35, and the stump grubbed in the fall, but I had many green roots to contend with this year. The land was ploughed in good season, and a tolerable dressing with manure, (not extra) and the seed, planted in season, and good care taken that no weeds should sap the ground, and I give below the result of the harvest, with the prices of the vegetables as they are now worth.

200 bushels potatoes worth 40 cent per bushel,	\$80,00
50 bushels dug early for market and family use, at 60 cts. per bushel,	\$30,00
150 bushels ruta bagas at 40 cts.	\$60,00
40 " carrots, at 50 "	\$20,00
20 doz. cabbages fit for market 1,00	\$20,00
20 " " worth '50	\$10,00
8 bushels blood beets at 5s	\$ 6,67
5 " parsnips at 5s	\$ 4,17
20 " cucumbers at 6s	\$20,00
20 doz. summer squash at 40 cts.	\$ 8,00
800 lbs. winter " at 9s cwt.	\$12,00
10 bushels mangle wurtzels at ,30	\$ 3,00
10 " string and shell beans 4s	\$ 6,67
100 roots of celery worth at 4 cts.	\$ 4,00
sold early green peas to the amount	\$ 9,00
" " radishes "	\$ 4,00
100 hills of early corn for family use, averaging four ears to the hill, worth in market, 12 1-2 cents per dozen	\$ 4,13
Different kinds of garden seeds raised if bought at the seed store would cost	\$ 8,00
Lettuce and other vegetables for salads, for family use—say	\$ 2,00
	\$311,64

I might have sold from 4 to 5 lbs. of summer savory, and about as much balm, and a supply of sage, saffron, and hyssop and caraway, for family use, for which your readers may judge of their value.

J. BROWN.

* John, thou art a good mechanic, and hast proved thyself a good farmer also. We trust many others will follow thy worthy example.—Ed.

[*Mechanic & Farmer.*]

We learn that the owner of a Flour Mill in Lowell, Mass. has within a week or two past purchased in this county, two thousand bushels of wheat, at an average price of one dollar and fifty odd cents, and is now shipping the same from Frankfort to go to Lowell. Our people have brought so much flour from Massachusetts, that it is but just that a little grain should be returned to that State.—*ib.*

Prices in Texas.

Notwithstanding the uncommon productive soil of Texas, the following are the present prices of some of the necessities of life at Houston. Butter 75 cents a pound, and scarce—Cheese 50 cents, and difficult to be obtained—Flour \$19 a barrel—Lumber \$70 a thousand. Industry is an indispensable to agricultural prosperity as a fertile soil and genial sun. We hope Texas may ultimately enjoy the former in as great a degree as it does the latter.—*Silk Culturist.*

LEGAL.

At a recent term of the Supreme Judicial Court an action was brought to recover the value of a quantity of tin ware, under the following circumstances:

It was shown in evidence, that the plaintiffs hired B. to peddle tin ware, and sent him out without a license. He called at the house of J. T. a Justice of the Peace, who seized his load of ware, and detained it; letting him off with his horse and cart. No Constable or Sheriff was present at the taking of the ware—and no proof was offered that a complaint was made prior to the seizure.

In defence the commission of T. as a Justice of the Peace—a complaint, dated the day of the seizure—and a warrant for the apprehension of B., dated the day after, were presented.

It was argued by the Counsel for the plaintiffs, that no law can be made, except in violation of the Constitution of our State, to authorize a magistrate to execute his own precepts without the aid of Sheriff or Constable.

The Judge instructed the Jury that if they found that the complaint was made prior to the seizure of the ware, it was then a legal seizure, and within the meaning of the Statute to prevent peddlers, hawkers, and petty chapmen. Vol. 2, page 761.

We understand that this case is to be carried up by except ons to a full bench, where it will receive a legal decision, which we will give our readers as soon as it can be obtained. And in the mean time we advise Magistrates to pursue the same course in a process against a tin pedler who violates the law, that they would against other offenders, and they will then be sure to avoid all trouble. No magistrate is obliged to commence a process against any one until complaint is made to him, substantiated by the oath of the complainant. Then make out a warrant and put it into the hands of an executive officer, (Sheriff or Constable,) and have it served as all other precepts are usually served for similar offences. It is hardly possible for an offender to get beyond the reach of such an officer while the process is preparing; and if he gets beyond the limits of the town or county, the Statute of Jan. 24, 1824, Vol. 3, page 74, authorizes Sheriffs to go into another County to apprehend such offenders, and bring them into the County where the offence was committed.

The law for the prevention of peddlers, hawkers, and petty chapmen, provides that every Hawker, Peddler, Petty Chapman, or other person going about from town to town, on foot, or with a horse or horses, carriage or carriages, or otherwise carrying to sell, or exposing to sale, any feathers, indigo, tin ware, books, medicines, nostrums, essences, or any goods, wares or merchandize, in this State shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, nor less than twenty dollars, to be recovered by complaint, indictment or information; also all such articles and goods, wares and merchandize, the one half to him or them who will prosecute therefor, the other half to the use of the town where the offence happens: and any justice of the peace, upon complaint to him made, of any such offence, may arrest and bring before him any person or persons complained against, and order him or them, to recognize with sufficient surety or sureties, to appear before the next Court of Common Pleas, in the county where the offence is committed, and for want of such surety may commit such offender or offenders to jail; also may secure and detain all such articles before named; and such goods, wares and merchandize until the trial, and in case such offender is convicted, such Court shall decree all such articles

and goods, wares and merchandize to the uses aforesaid: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein, shall be so construed, as to prevent any person from vending in any town or place in this State, any farming utensils, or wooden wares, or any articles of domestic manufacture, the principal material of which is wood; or from selling or marketing any fish, fruits, provisions, garden seeds, combs, leather, shoes or potter's earthen ware. But any person who obtains a license from the Court of Sessions to sell tin ware, for one year upon payment of ten dollars, may be permitted *personally* to vend any such tin ware.—Chapter 171, secs. 1, 2.

It is the duty of such licensed person, to have his name printed in some conspicuous place on his carriage, in large letters, at least one inch wide, also the words, "licensed by C. S." and also the name of the county where the license was granted; and he shall exhibit a certificate of his license, when required, to any sheriff, deputy sheriff, justice of the peace, selectman, or constable; and if he fails in either particular, he shall forfeit ten dollars, to any person who shall sue for the same.—Sec. 3.

FORM OF COMPLAINT AND WARRANT AGAINST A TIN PEDDLER, WHO HAS NO LICENSE.

To E. K. a Justice of the Peace within and for the County of P.

A. B. of B. in said County, on oath complains, in behalf of the State of Maine, against C. D. of — in said county, (here insert his degree or occupation) for that he, the said C. D. on the — day of —, and ever since that time, has been going about from town to town in said County, with a horse and cart, carrying to sell and exposing for sale without license tin ware, (the same not being articles of domestic manufacture the principal material of which is wood,) and on the day last aforesaid, at said B. did sell to E. G. of said B. certain articles of tin ware, not being licensed so to do, against the peace and in contempt of the law of said State. Wherefore the said A. B. prays that the said C. D. may be apprehended and held to answer to this complaint, and further dealt with relating to the same according to the law in such cases made and provided. A. B.

OATH TO BE ADMINISTERED TO COMPLAINANT.

You solemnly swear that this complaint by you subscribed is true. So help you God.

JUSTICE'S CERTIFICATE.

P. ss. Received and sworn to this — day of —, A. D. 1838. Before me,

E. K., Justice of the Peace.

If the person is going about on foot, peddling articles prohibited by law, the complaint can easily be altered to correspond with the facts.

WARRANT ON THE FOREGOING COMPLAINT.

(L. S.) P. ss. To the Sheriff of the County of P. or either of his Deputies, or to any Constable of the town of B. in said County. Greeting.

In the name of the State of Maine, you are required forthwith to apprehend C. D., mentioned in the above complaint, and bring him before me or some other Justice of the Peace within and for said County, to answer to the same, and be further dealt with as to law and justice shall appertain.

And also to take possession of such goods, wares, and merchandize of the said C. D. as he is offering for sale contrary to law, and hold the same subject to the order of Court.

You are also to summon E. G. of B. and the complainant to appear and give evidence touching the matter contained in the above complaint, when and where you have the said C. D.

Given under my hand and seal this — day of —, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

E. K., Justice of the Peace.

OFFICER'S RETURN.

P. ss. Pursuant to the above warrant, I have apprehended the said C. D. and seized his ware and goods as therein directed, and have him here before E. K. Esq. for the purposes therein mentioned; and have summoned E. G. and the complainant to appear and give evidence as I am therein directed.

J. W., Constable of B.

LIST OF VOTERS.

Below we give an extract from the law, to remind Assessors of their duty with regard to lists of Voters for the election of town officers in March or April.

"It shall be the duty of the Assessors of each town within this State, on or before the twentieth day of February annually, to make out: a correct and alphabetical list of all such inhabitants of their respective towns as may be qualified by law to vote in the choice of town officers; and it shall be the duty of said Assessors to be in session at some convenient place, to be by them notified, as provided in the first section of this Act, on the day next preceding the day of the election of town officers, in the month of March or April annually; unless the same happen on the Lord's day, in which case the Assessors shall be in session on the Saturday preceding, or on the morning of the day of election, as aforesaid, as the Assessors think proper; for so long time as they shall judge necessary, to receive evidence of the qualifications of persons whose names have not been entered on said list.—*Laws of Maine—Chap. 115, Sec. 14.*

AGRICULTURAL.

"Home, sweet home:—
There's no place like home."

How many respond to this tender and patriotic sentiment! It is heard, not only from the parlor, in the soft *se prano* of the fashionable belle; from the street at midnight, in the lover's harmonious serenade to his mistress; upon the stage, and at the public halls, where music holds her devotees in rapt enchantment; but the merry cow boy and the ruddy milk-maid have caught the wistful note; the market man, in his journey jog to the city hums it along at morning twilight; and the busy husbandman, as he turns the rich, yielding mould, whistles it to the slow movement of his three-cattle team. But there is a strange inconsistency after all, and practice is too much opposed to principle. The excellent sentiment of this song so thoughtlessly, it would seem, chanted by old and young, seems to meet with but little approval and correspondence in our conduct. Over ever restlessness, our perpetual longing for change turning hither and thither, like a sick man, laboring under some painful malady, will show if our music is anything more than "tinkling brass and empty sound." This love of home must be affected all. We sing of the pleasures and delights, we tell of the conveniences, the comforts, the advantages, and the numberless benefits enjoyed at the old domicile of our fathers, and the scenes of our youthful joys; where the old oaks still wave over the pasture lands, and where the famed *high-top sweeting*, of pilgrim memory, once the queen of the orchard, cheers us with the remembrance of the rich regales it afforded in days of yore. Still discontent and a restless spirit haunt us at every turn; "away, away!" is the continued echo in our ears, and an incurable desire to migrate and leave this "happy home" is perpetually the attention of our bosoms.

Look at the young farmer, who might, if he would be happy. His prospects are fair; plenty surrounds him, and, if he only made due improvement of his opportunities, his condition would be enviable. But, alas! how reluctantly he moves over the homestead, where his father and grandfather were wont, for years and years, to cultivate the fields, and to receive in return the bountiful rewards of their toil! He lags in the furrow of the old cornfield, he feels heavy at heart, he stops his team, and seating himself upon his plough-beam, ruminates upon the joys and fancied delights of the far-west husbandman. He says to himself; "no ploughing, no manuring, no hoeing, no digging is there; but, in order to grow rich,

you have only to will it, and it is done! Honors too there crown the wish of every aspirant!" This thought at once elicitifies him! He starts up in the midst of his reverie, and resolves no longer to delve and to tug like a fill-horse upon the old, thread bare domain of his ancestors. So he hastens to his father, and calls for the "portion of goods that falleth to him," that he may depart and seek a different home, and different fortune, declaring himself to be tired of perpetually laboring, while others grow rich with little exertion. No parental tears, no expostulations can avail against his inclination; but go he must, and go he does. Thus "sweet home" with its three hundred acres, which might suffice for three good farms, contemptuously deserted by this foolish and inconsiderate young man. Westward he turns his course, but, unfortunately, when too late, discovers that even where the land is said to "flow with milk and honey," and wealth to crown every exertion, the wheat-fields will not yield their increase without cultivation; none can prosper without industry and steady application to business; and that, be where we may, bodily employment is necessary to health and peace of mind.

There are sundry causes for the above besetting evil, and they are signally prevalent at the present day. One is an eagerness to become rich at once, without the usual, wholesome and proper means. Another is a contempt of manual labor. The latter discovers itself more or less among all classes of people, but affects most injuriously the farmer. The honest and industrious husbandman who has, by means of economy and attention to his own affairs, arrived to that independence, so characteristic generally of New England yeomanry; viz. a plenty to live on, and something laid up for casualty and misfortune, has a half dozen of stout, lusty sons. He brings them up "in the way they should go," giving them such education as the common town school affords, which is competent for all the purposes and business of common life, short of professional concerns. But, as soon as they arrive to the age of usefulness, and are capable of judging and taking some lead in the management of the farm, by some luckless incident or other, (it may be a visit from a city cousin from behind the counter of a soda-shop, or the return of a tortois from the Rocky Mountains,) their heads are, all on a sudden, turned; their minds hitherto peaceful and happy, are filled with thousand vagaries; a strange and inconsistent notion possesses them; viz., that it is dishonorable to be seen at work, laboring with the hands, especially the labor necessary to Agriculture or Horticulture; and this forsooth, because of the dirt. For the hands to be soiled with dirt, or to be toughened by the use of farming implements is disgraceful, low and unbecoming any one but hirelings and drudges. Thus, this new doctrine is received and foolishly credited. The consequence is disappointment and distress to the parent, and ruin to his once bright, industrious and happy offspring. In their search for a living without bodily labor they find it too true that "all is not gold that glistens;" they lose their early and valuable habits, and contract others which are alike detrimental to their morals and their health. The farm, which under proper management, might have supported them all, has been necessarily neglected, and run down; thistles, thorns and brambles encompass it, and its income is now scarcely sufficient for the support of its aged occupants, the disheartened and solitary father and mother. Such is the effect of false pride, and the silly notion that manual labor is disgraceful.

An eager desire to gain a fortune suddenly, by one single swoop, is another source of evil. Success may sometime attend such speculators, but generally the riches, so gained, are apt to "take wings and fly away," as hastily as they were obtained. When this passion seizes a young farmer, and a thousand *ignes fatui* are dancing around him, too often he is deaf to every warning voice, and nothing save fatal experience will bring him to reason. Suppose that he has settled down upon a rich alluvion in the western country, and by reason of his industry is in a thriving condition, abounding with plenty, &c.; how might it have been, had he resisted this love of change, and tarried upon the paternal lot? It is well understood now that the good management of a few acres, even a garden spot, is better than the poor hus-

bandry of a large farm. The love of being thought a great landholder without improvement is altogether idle. Has anything been gained by removal? Unquestionably not. He is worth no more, enjoys no more, and is no more respected, than he might have been at his former home.

There is an opinion too prevalent among our agriculturists, that the land in the Eastern Atlantic States is worn out, and incapable of producing to any profitable amount, manage it as you will; and this is another inducement to emigration. But it is quite an incorrect and ill-founded notion. Let such turn their attention to old England, our old home, whose fertility and productiveness are proverbial, and they will see, that by proper attention to all the requisites in the art of agriculture, such as a regular and suitable rotation or change of crops, the mixture of soils, the compounding and application of manure, summer fallowing, and various other methods for replenishing, sustaining and invigorating the soil, the principle of nutrition life and activity is kept up, and there will be no such thing as "wearing a fair out."

A professed farmer should have something more than a mere superficial knowledge of the principles of his art. He should endeavor to investigate cause and effect in all his operations, and not be contented to depend on his more industrious, more studious and ambitious neighbor for information in things peculiarly belonging to the business of his calling, and which are easily attained by devoting a little portion of that time, which every one has enough of to study and reflection. The chemical properties of various kinds of soil and substances is a very suitable study for the leisure hours of a young farmer or gardener. Let him attend to those, and watch every operation and every change in the growth of vegetation; let him practice such experiments, as may not be attended with very great expense; let him be ambitious to know something more than his patient and submissive ox, that moves only by compulsion, and whose penetration extends not beyond the shallow furrow in which he treads. He must be alive to new plans, new inventions and improvements, and not be too much a bigot to the superficial practice of his ancestors, believing that he must follow exactly their ways and manner of doing. Thus he may learn that the age of his farm need never be a cause for abandoning it; that its proper cultivation will richly repay for the labor spent upon it; that to labor with the hands brings no dishonor; that the home of the farmer is ever sweetened by the sweat of the brow; and that his station is the one truly honorable and independent.—N. E. Farmer.

THE GRAIN WORM.

THIRTY DOLLARS PREMIUM.

"Wheat is, in many parts of the country subject to injury from an insect or worm, whose appearance is comparatively recent, whose habits are not well ascertained. He is making dreadful havoc in the wheat regions, producing in cases, an entire destruction of extensive fields of the most promising appearance, and has advanced at the rate of about forty miles a year. The same insect, it is believed, has attacked barley, rye and oats, with alarming success. The cultivation of barley has on this account been abandoned in some parts of this State, (Massachusetts) and so has the cultivation of wheat in what have heretofore been deemed some of the most productive wheat regions in New York."

The above is from the Rev. Henry Colman. Other writers have spoken of the great ravages of this insect, and thousands of farmers have sowed in hope and rejoiced in the promise of their grain fields, but in harvest, instead of a rich reward for their industry, they have reaped nothing. Agricultural Societies have solicited the best information on this subject, and many experiments have been tried, and remedies recommended, but none have been made known, on which farmers confidently rely. The insects have extended their ravages far and wide, and whole districts of many hundred thousand acres of the most promising grain have been destroyed.

This subject is of the highest importance, not only to farmers, but to the whole community, and further experiments are necessary, in order, if possible, that a perfect preventative or security may be discovered, as it would be of incalculable worth to the country; and for the purpose of stim-

ulating to fresh inquiries, and calling forth the best information that can possibly be obtained on this subject, we hereby offer a premium of THIRTY DOLLARS to ANY PERSON who shall produce in writing, for publication in the *YANKEE FARMER*, the most satisfactory history of this insect, describing minutely its habits, mode of operation, and the surest remedy against its depredations.

The premium will be awarded by the decision of three eminent and experienced agriculturists. Communications on this subject may be addressed to CHARLES P. BOSSON, Publisher, North Market Street, Boston, Mass., or S. W. COLE, Publisher, Middle Street, Portland, Me.—*Yankee Farmer*.

Refuse Wool.

Of all the animal matters that chemical analysis and experiment have shown to be useful as manures, few are found to equal in efficacy and value refuse wool; such as is found in large quantities in woolen factories, carding machines, where numbers of sheep are washed and sheared, &c. and which is usually thrown away as worthless. Horn and bone are well known as first rate manuring substances, containing as they do large quantities of decomposable animal matter, principally gelatine; of those two horn is the most valuable, as containing less insoluble or earthy substance, and wool differs but very little in its composition and in its active qualities from scraped bone.

Loudon says, "Hair, wool, and feathers, are all analogous in compensation, and principally consist of a substance similar to albumen united to gelatine. This is shown by the ingenious researches of Hatchett. The theory of their operation as manures, is similar to that of bone and horn shavings. The effect of wool or hair as a manure is very durable, since water can only dissolve them by means of fermentation, which takes place slowly, and after a long time."

M. Chaptal observes, "one of the most surprising instances of fertile vegetation I have ever seen, is that of a field in the neighborhood of Montpellier, belonging to a manufacturer of woolen blankets. The owner of this land causes it to be dressed every year with the sweepings of his workshops; and the harvests of corn and fodder it produces are astonishing."

It is well known that the hairs of wool transpire a fluid which hardens upon their surface, but which possesses the property of being easily soluble in water. This substance has received the name of animal sweat; the water in which wool has been washed contains so much of it, as to make it very valuable as a manure. * * According to analysis of M. Vanquelin, this animal sweat is a soapy substance, of a base of potash, with an excess of oily matter, and containing beside some acetate of potash, a little of the carbonate and muriate of the same base, and a scented animal matter."

Old woolen rags, old shoes, scraps of leather, and indeed any substance the base of which is gelatine or albumen, is useful as manure, and many farmers have experienced the benefits of these articles in burying them around the roots of their fruit trees. The Genoese, according to Chaptal, entertain the same value of woolen rags; carefully gathering all they are able of the shreds and rags of woolen fabrics, to place at the foot of their numerous olive trees.

Two or three instances are on record in the farming journals of this country, where refuse wool has been used with success. In one case Mr. Burrows of Watervleit spread several wagon loads on his land with the best effect, and in order to test its value as compared with hog dung, spread a bushel of the flocks or refuse of the factory, on a rod square of gravelly paving stone soil, and on the same quantity of land double the amount of hog manure was spread. On neither piece was any other manure used; and both were planted with corn. They were treated as nearly alike as possible, and at harvesting seven square rods of the wool manured land yielded at the rate of 99 bushels of shelled corn to the acre, while the same number manured from the hogpen did not reach 50 bushels to the acre.

Mr. Hubbard of Middletown, Conn. informed the editor of the *Cultivator*, that he cut fifteen tons of hay from three acres of land, at one cropping, which had been brought to this state of fer-

tility, from a low condition, by the sweepings of his woolen factory. Bets having been made by his neighbors on the amount of the crop, the hay was accurately weighed.

The fact that wool is so valuable in ameliorating soil, should prevent the waste of this excellent manure, that frequently takes place in woolen manufactories, carding machines, &c, where it is nothing uncommon to see the banks of streams lined for rods by the flocks which have been cast into it, to rid the proprietors of a supposed incumbrance. Every such manufacturer has in his refuse wool the means of enriching a small farm to any desirable extent, and if he has no use for the flocks himself, they might, if their value was understood, be sold for twice the expense of gathering together and preserving them. We hope that woolen manufacturers will bear this in mind, and either institute experiments themselves, or enable others to do it, which shall establish the rate of value to be put on refuse wool, and introduce into use an article, which though somewhat limited in its extent, would be of great benefit wherever it would be procured.—*Gen. Farmer.*

Summary.

The following is a list of the Banks which have failed in Massachusetts.

Nahant,	at	Lynn,
Chelsea,		Chelsea,
Middlesex,		Cambridge,
Layfayette,		Boston,
Franklin,		"
Commonwealth,		"
Kilby,		"
Hancock,		"
American,		"
The Fulton Bank, and Commercial Bank, at Boston, are said to be doubtful.		

Flour and Bread.

It has been ascertained by chemical analysis, that grain of each species, when ripe, produces nearly the following quantities of meal, or household flour and bread, per bushel. Wheat, weighing 60 lbs. 48 lbs. of flour, and 64 lbs. of bread. Rye, weighing 54 lbs. 42 lbs. of flour, and 56 lbs. of bread.—Barley, weighing 58 lbs. 37 1-2 lbs. of flour, and 50 lbs. of bread. Oats, weighing 40 lbs. 22 1-2 lbs. of flour, and 30 lbs. of bread.—*Silk Cult.*

FROM THE WEST.—The Canadian war appears to be at an end. There are no insurgents in arms in Canada, nor Canada Patriots in this country. The remnant of Brigadier General Sutherland's force on Bois Blanc, retreated to an American island, where they were visited by Gov. Mason, of Michigan, who came in a steamboat from Detroit, with a hundred volunteers, and prevailed on them to pass over in his boat to the main land, and there to disperse. Sutherland was arrested at Detroit, and carried before the District Judge for examination, and was by him discharged.—There will probably be no further attempt to invade Canada in that quarter. The Navy Islanders are probably scattered along the American shore of the Lake, without any definite plan of future operations.

A party of about 200 of those pirates, [hard names] had bivouached in the village of Fredonia. Col. Worth with a party of troops, having arrived at Dunkirk in the steamboat Robert Fulton, made a forced march upon Fredonia, and there made a prize of three or four loads of arms, which had been deposited there by the pirates a few days before.

The Albany Daily Advertiser of Saturday, contains news from Buffalo to Tuesday.

The Small Bill repeal law, which has been for some days under debate in the Senate of New York, was on Friday ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

Whooping Cough.—When this distressing complaint is coming on, it may be effectually cured by the following prescriptions, which we publish at the request of a lady who has written copies of it nearly a hundred times in the past year.

To ten grains of Cochineal add one scruple of Salt-petre, and mix them in half a pint of cold water.—Sweeten it with loaf sugar. To an in-

fant give a teaspoonful three times a day. To a child five years old, give a double portion.

Receipt for a Cold.—Take a large teaspoonful of flaxseed, with two pennyworth of stick liquorice, and one quarter of a pound of new raisins; put them in two quarts of soft water, and let them simmer over a slow fire until it is reduced to one quart, then add to it a quarter of a pound of brown sugar candy pounded—a table spoonful of white wine vinegar, or lemon juice; the vinegar is best to be added only to the quantity you are going immediately to take.—Drink half a pint at going to bed, and take a little when the cough is troublesome.

Useful Recipe.—In examining an old file of papers, we came across the following useful recipe, which we doubt not, will be of great benefit to the ladies. The chloride of lime, sold by the apothecaries, under the name of bleaching salts, in small tin boxes, will take out the most inveterate grease spots from a silk dress, or cotton garments. Carpets, however, much bespattered by the upsetting of a lamp, can be as readily restored to their former beauty, as one can blow dust from a dry surface.

☞ An Irishman, who has been confined in jail in Norridgewock for some time past for a States Prison offence, was found dead in his cell on Friday morning of last week.

It is estimated that the New England States last year imported broad stuff to the value of more than twelve millions of dollars. This is paid for in manufactured articles, and the avails of our commerce. We ought to have a higher state of agriculture.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 26.

SENATE.—The petition of Richard T. Dunlap, and als. Directors of Brunswick Bank, praying for permission to issue Small Bills, was presented, referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

Mr. Ham from the Committee on Bills on the 2d reading, reported the bill in relation to the admission of Attorneys without amendment, which was accepted and the bill passed through a second reading.

On motion of Mr. Boutelle, so much of the Governor's Message as related to the currency and to mobs, was referred to Joint Select Committees, and the other portions to the several appropriate Joint Standing Committees.

Mr. Lake presented an order requesting the opinion of the Supreme Court on the following questions:

1st. Have the Legislature a constitutional right to enact Laws prohibiting or restraining the sale of any articles lawfully imported into the U. S. ? and 2d, to restrain the sale of any articles manufactured in this State ?—which was laid on the table.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Smiley, Ordered that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that Members of the Legislature shall receive pay but for 60 days' attendance at any session.

On motion of Mr. Hamlin of Hampden, Ordered that the committee on Finance be directed to report a Resolve authorizing the Treasurer of State to procure a loan for the purpose liquidating the claims of the Banks against the State, and for defraying the expenses of the State for the current political year.

On motion of Mr. Taber, Ordered that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing existing laws relating to the impounding strays, and to report a new bill on that subject.

A large number of petitions were presented and referred. The Surplus Revenue question occupied the remainder of the day.

SATURDAY, Jan. 27.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Heagan, Ordered, that the committee on Agriculture be instructed to inquire into the expediency of fixing by law a standard weight for a bushel of beets, carrots, and other culinary roots, with leave to report by Bill or otherwise.

HOUSE.—Most of the day was consumed in the discussion of a Bill concerning the Surplus Revenue.

MONDAY, Jan. 29.

SENATE.—Ordered that the Committee to which were referred the votes of the Senators, be instructed to ascertain and report who are the constitutional candidates to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. LUCIUS BARNARD.

The Committee to which were referred the votes on the alteration of the constitution relative to Bail, reported, that 9705 votes were thrown in the affirmative, 8328 in the negative; the report was accepted, but the Resolve accompanying was laid on the table.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Paine of Sanford, Ordered, That the committee on Banks and Banking inquire into the expediency of passing a law prohibiting Banks from making a dividend until they resume specie payments—also of enacting a law prohibiting them from redeeming their bills at any place except at their own counters; also to inquire what proportion of specie to the amount of bills in circulation, they should have in their vaults; and also, to inquire and report at what time the Banks in this State will probably resume specie payments.

TUESDAY, Jan. 30.

SENATE.—Sundry petitions came from the House, and were referred in concurrence.

A Resolve was laid on the table repealing the resolve authorizing the payment of members of the Legislature in gold and silver.

HOUSE.—A large number of petitions, principally relating to the License, Small Bill, and Militia Laws, were presented and referred.

Joseph Cargill was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Barnard.

Mr. Appleton presented an order, granting permission to the Maine State Anti-Slavery Society to occupy the Representatives' Hall to-morrow evening. After considerable discussion the order was laid on the table by a vote of 90 to 66.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31.

SENATE.—MR. DUMONT presented the following order, which was laid on the table.

Ordered that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the liabilities of Selectmen for neglecting to provide check lists of voters.

Ordered that the committee on the Militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the law that every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, shall receive one dollar per day, and that the companies shall be called out two half days in a year to practice experimental gunnery.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. BRADBURY, Ordered, That the committee on the Judiciary enquire into the expediency of providing by law, that the Wardens of cities Selectmen of towns, and Assessors of plantations, be required to keep a check lists of voters at annual elections, under a penalty of — dollars.

An additional Act concerning the public money apportioned to the State of Maine was taken up and discussed, and various amendments offered, some of which were adopted, and the bill passed to be engrossed by a vote of 111 to 2.

THURSDAY, Feb. 1.

SENATE.—MR. Ham, from the committee to which was referred the petition of Wm. Vance for divorce, reported order of notice—accepted and sent down.

The Surplus Revenue bill came from the House—was read once and to-morrow assigned.

Orders passed instructing the appropriate committees to enquire into the expediency of reporting a resolve authorizing the State Treasurer to pay the portion of the Surplus Revenue to all town which have not received it—of altering or modifying the law relative to the transfer of shares in manufacturing corporations—of authorizing town Treasurers, in collecting taxes in certain cases, to have the benefit of the Trustee Process—of making farther provision by law relative to town schools.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. West, Ordered, That the Committee on Militia be directed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the militia law that companies of Infantry, may not be required to meet more than once a year, in their respective limits for inspection, except in cases of emergency.

The Secretary of State came in and laid upon the table of the Speaker (agreeably to the order of yesterday) the papers laid before the Gov. and Council in relation to the claims of N. E. Bishop vs. the State for bringing Ephraim Guptill a fugitive from Justice into this State, with the report of the Council thereon, and also the report of the several Agricultural Societies to the office of the Secretary of State.

MARRIED,

In Winthrop, by Isaac Bowles, Esq. Mr. Benjamin Norris 2d, to Miss Lucy Besse, both of Wayne. Mr. Caleb S. Gilbert, of Leeds, to Miss Louisa Torsey, of Winthrop.

In Wayne, Capt. James Wing to Miss Roana S. Dailey.

In Fairfield, Mr. Charles E. Tobey to Miss Louisa Lawrence.

DIED,

In Readfield, on the 18th ult. Miss Dorothy Jane Gove, aged 25, daughter of Elias Gove.
In Bangor, Capt. Nathaniel H. Downe, a Revolutionary pensioner, aged 74.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1838

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At market 350 Beef Cattle, 750 Sheep, and 30 Swine.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—Last week's prices were fully sustained. We quote extra at \$7 a 7 25; first quality \$5 50 a 7; second quality \$5 75 a 6 25; 3d quality 4 50 a 5 50.

Sheep.—We notice sales at \$2 25, \$2 75, \$3, \$3.50; and a few Wethers at \$5, and 5 50.

Swine.—At retail 9 for Sows and 10 for Barrows.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Range of the Thermometer, at Hallowell, in a shaded Northerly exposure.
1838.

JANUARY,	Sunrise.	Noon.	Sunset.	Weather.
27	30	33	31	F. F. C.
28	27	38	33	S. F. C.
29	23	27	17	F. C. F.
30	4	5	6	F. F. F.
31	0	10	12	F. F. F.
FEBRUARY,				
1	10	23	22	F. C. F.
2	3	16	—	F. F. F.

Abbreviations.—F. for Fair weather; C. Cloudy; S. Snow; R. Rain. * Below Zero.

NOTICE.

The subscribers have this day formed a connection, and will hereafter transact business, under the name and firm, of SAWTELL & MASON.

A. S. SAWTELL.
A. H. MASON.

Hallowell, Sept. 1, 1837.

SAWTELL & MASON,

Having removed to Store No. 3, Merchant's Row, (next door to Scammon's) now offer at wholesale and retail, a prime assortment of W. I. GOODS & FAMILY GROCERIES at the lowest Boston prices for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. Families and others who are in want of Wines and Spirits for medicine, may depend upon having them pure as imported, by applying at No. 3. Also, pure juice of the Grape, imported expressly for Churches in this country.

January 1, 1838.

52

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of ASA GREENLEAF, late of Hallowell, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to THOMAS B. SEAVEY, Executor.

Hallowell, Oct. 30, 1837.

52

S. KENDALL,

Would inform the Public, that he still continues to carry on the Watch Repairing Business, at his old Stand, nearly opposite the Town Landing; where all Watches will be repaired on the most reasonable terms, and warranted, as usual.

Keeps on hand Gold Beads; Silver Table & Tea Spoons; Plated do; and JEWELRY;—All which will be sold low, for Cash.

Hallowell, Feb. 2d, 1838.

Cooking Stoves—Cooking Stoves.

The subscribers have for sale at the store of SAMUEL CHANDLER, in Winthrop Village, an extensive assortment of COOKING STOVES, equal, they think, to any in the State; being selected with the particular object of obtaining those that combine the greatest advantages—among which are the following, viz:

Stewart's Improved Premium, 3 sizes, generally as much approved as any Stove we sell.

Moore's, 3 sizes, a well known and popular Stove.

Spaulding's Rising Grate, by many highly recommended.

Improved Rotary, with a cast iron Oven, called by many the very best.

Rathbone's Union, 4 sizes; from the general satisfaction these Stoves have given we consider them an excellent article.

Parker's celebrated and highly approved Prophecy and Premium, 4 sizes.

Read & Co.'s Perfect and Improved Premium, 5 sizes.

Buswell & Peckham's Superior Premium.

Cuttler's Improvement, a good warmer and oven, a very cheap stove, and well adapted to counteract the cold in large kitchens.

Conant's and Conant's Improved.

James', 2 and 3 boilers, a variety of patterns and sizes.

Improved Conicle, a beautiful article and well spoken of.

Parlor Stoves, Franklin do., 6 & 9 Plate do., suitable for warming Meeting houses, School houses, Shops, Stores, &c. &c.

FIRE FRAMES; OVEN MOUTHS; ASH AND BOILER do.

SHEET IRON STOVES: Russia and English Iron Stove Pipes.

Also TIN WARE of various kinds on hand, or made to order.

All the above will be sold on as favorable terms as at any other Store.

CHANDLER & DODD.

Winthrop, January 1st, 1838. 3m48—eow.

HALLOWELL HARMONIC SOCIETY.

FOR SALE, at half cost, 4 or 5 doz. Handel & Haydn and Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music. A good opportunity for Singing Societies to supply themselves with books. Apply to

H. W. FAIRBANKS, Sec'y,

At S. G. LADD'S Store.

Hallowell, Jan'y 30, 1838.

MOLASSES—MOLASSES.

A few Hhds. prime retailing Molasses. Also, a good assortment of Family Groceries, at wholesale or retail, for sale as cheap as the cheapest, by

WM. NASON & CO.

FEATHERS—FEATHERS.

A good assortment of Feathers on consignment, for sale by

WM. NASON & Co.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—of Hartford Connecticut.

This Company has been doing business for more than twenty years, and during that period have settled all their losses, without compelling the insured, in any instance, to resort to a Court of Justice.

The subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will make policies of Insurance against loss or damage by Fire on almost every description of property, on the most reasonable terms.

JESSE AIKEN.

Hallowell, Jan. 12, 1838.

50

STRAW CUTTERS.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently modified his Straw Cutter and so modified it that he can afford it for the low price of \$2.50. It has a single knife and operates with a brake or lever, and he feels satisfied that for the above price no machine can be obtained that will cut so much straw with the same small amount of power. Orders, POST PAID, directed to the subscriber at Wayne Post Office, will be promptly attended to.

JOSEPH C. GREENE.

Fayette, Dec. 6, 1837.

44

CHINA, CROCKERY & GLASS WARE.

A good assortment of Tea Sets, common Teas, Nappies, Dishes, Plates, Lamps, Tumblers, &c. &c. will be found for sale low, by

WM. NASON & Co.

GLASS.

40 Boxes 7 by 9 Waterford GLASS just received and for sale by

T. B. MERRICK.

Hallowell, Nov. 28, 1837.

43

GRAVE STONES

The subscriber would inform the public that he continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand, (near the foot of Winthrop st.—on the River side of Main St.) where he keeps a very large assortment of stone—consisting of the beautiful New York White and Blue Marble—Thomaston Marble—Quincy Slate stone, &c. &c.

He would only say to those individuals who wish to purchase Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Tables, Paint stones, &c., that if they will call and examine the chance of selecting among about 1000 feet of stone—some almost, if not quite equal to the Italian White Marble—also his (PRICES) Workmanship, after more than a dozen years' experience—if he cannot give as good satisfaction as at any other place in Maine or Massachusetts, he will pledge himself to satisfy those who call for their trouble. His shop will readily be found by its open front, finished monuments, &c. in sight. To companies who unite to purchase any of the above, a liberal discount will be made. Chimney Pieces, Hearth stones, &c. furnished to order.—All orders promptly attended to; and all kinds of sculpture in stone done at short notice.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.

43

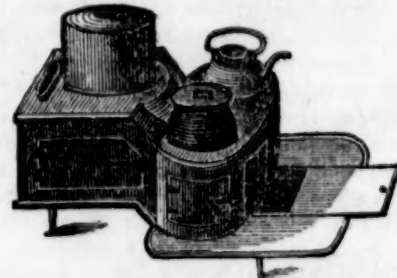
Hallowell, Dec. 2, 1837.

S. G. LADD,

No. 9, Kennebec Row, HALLOWELL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

STOVES, FIRE FRAMES, OVEN, ASH AND BOILER DOORS.



Being as extensive assortment of the above as can be found in the State—among which are—STEWART'S IMPROVED, BUSWELL AND PECKHAM'S SUPERIOR, READ'S PERFECT AND IMPROVED, WILSON'S PEOPLES, WHITING'S, JAMES AND JAMES' IMPROVED COOKS of all sizes.

Olmstead's, Onley's, Wilson's and Barrow's COAL STOVES and GRATES.

Franklin and Six Plate Stoves of all sizes for Dwellings, Shops, School Houses, &c.

Sheet Iron Stoves, Sheet Iron and Copper FUNNEL and TIN WARE manufactured to order and constantly on hand.

All which will be sold for cash or approved credit as low as can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere.

Oct. 27, 1837.—tf-38

HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.

The subscriber would inform the Farmers and Mechanics of Maine, that they can be supplied with his Horse Power and Threshing Machines at his shop, in Hallowell, or at Perry & Noyes' in Gardiner. The above Machines will be built of the best materials, and in the most workmanlike manner; warranted to thresh as much grain as any other machine, and second to none now in use. The public are invited to call and examine them at the above places. Those in want of machines will do well to apply soon, in order to enable the manufacturers to supply them. All orders promptly attended to addressed to the subscriber, or Perry & Noyes, Gardiner.

WEBBER FURBISH.

Hallowell, July 4, 1837.

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GRAVE STONES.

The subscriber would inform the public that he has opened a Grave Stone Factory, at the corner of Winthrop and Water streets, Hallowell,—where he has on hand an elegant lot of White Marble, from the Dover quarry, New York. All who wish to pay the last tribute of respect to their deceased Friends, are respectfully invited to call and examine—they can be furnished (for a few months) with as good work as can be had in the State, for two-thirds usual prices.

GEO. W. HAINS.

Hallowell, Nov. 14, 1837.

41

SALT—SALT.

125 Hhds. Liverpool Salt.

50 " Turks Island do.

40 Bags Blown do.

For sale low, by

WM. NASON & Co.

POETRY.

THE FARMER.

How happy is the husbandman,
How blessed is his lot,
Secluded from a noisy world,
At peace within his cot.

He always finds that sweet repose
The wealthy strive to gain,
And monarchs on their lofty thrones
Must ever seek in vain.

Health blooms upon his manly cheeks,
It sparkles in his eye,
While round him nature's freshest gifts
In rich profusion lie.

The music of his partner's voice,
Her ever cheerful smile,
And kind attention to his wants,
His leisure hours beguile.

His heart is like his native air,
Forever light and free,
Few evil passions enter there
To mar its purity.

Who would not be a farmer then?
Who would not wish to toil?
They are indeed the happiest men
Who cultivate the soil. [Yankee Farmer.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Female Industry.

Among our selections will be found a very sensible article on the importance of female industry, extracted from the address of Rev. Orville Dewey, delivered before the members of the American Institute, at their late exhibition, in New York. It furnishes a mirror, in which many families may see, at least one of the causes of their embarrassment, and a faithful admonition to all to guard against the insidious attack of an epidemic to which many modern females are strongly predisposed. Though this disease is contagious, and unless timely arrested in its progress, fatal; yet its symptoms are too definite to be mistaken, and its virulence readily yields to a judicious course of medication. When a mother hears her daughter conversing frequently and politely about "servants," and the great difficulty of obtaining "good help," she may know "there is death in the pot," and should lose no time in administering the proper medicine. Taken in its incipient stage, and before it has diffused itself through the whole system, a few doses of maternal advice will generally effect a cure; but neglected till the patient talks about nothing but "genteel company," "the vulgarity of house work," and "the miseries of domestic life," she may rest assured the disease has progressed to an alarming extent, and nothing but the speedy administration of a more powerful remedy will save her.

But even in cases of this kind, she need not despair of success. There is a sovereign remedy, even in the most extreme cases, and it should be immediately administered, regardless of the unpleasant feelings it may give the administrator, as well as the pain it may occasion the patient. Paternal authority, in liberal doses, and at suitable intervals, will produce as salutary and astonishing effects as Brandreth's Pills, or Swain's Panacea, and no father should be prevented from administering it, by a mistaken love for his daughter, for upon it her happiness through future life may depend. It is a mistaken notion in parents that this kind of folly in their children will be corrected by age. Like any other habit, virtuous and vicious, it will "grow with their growth and strengthen with their strength," unless checked by the interposition of paternal restraint; and of the importance of industrious habits, both in males and females, no parent can make a correct estimate.

The circle of our acquaintance is somewhat extended; but we cannot enumerate twenty females within it, who have connected themselves in marriage with men whose circumstances and business admit of their living without labor, or, to say the least, superintending the affairs of the household. Probably, nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand are under the necessity of working with their own hands; and yet, in youth many of them considered a knowledge of household affairs not only degrading, but an insurmountable obstacle in the way of an eligible marriage.

Some, at the present day, suppose a man seeks a wife as an appendage, rather than as a help-mate; that he wants her to furnish a parlor rather than a kitchen, or a dining room, and consequently goes into the world in search of a wife as he would into a cabinet maker's shop, and selects the most elegant piece of furniture, without reference to its utility, or his own ability to afford it. That such is the case with too many young men, we are compelled to admit. But they generally make as poor husbands as the girls we have alluded to do wives, and when, by one of those old pranks which the fickle god sometimes plays off, they are brought together, their follies, if not their iniquities, are "visited upon their children," and all others with whom they are in any way connected.

But it is to be hoped these ridiculous notions are on the wane. Labor, by most females, is considered honorable; and thousands who have no employment at home, are among the operatives of our manufacturing establishments, contracting industrious habits, and laying up money. But, as there are evils growing out of the amalgamation of large numbers of males and females in factories, the advice of Mr. Dewey to furnish them with something to do at home, is worthy the consideration of every father; and to what better advantage can they labor than in the culture and manufacture of silk—and is it not a little singular that every modern writer on domestic economy, should allude to them as being the most suitable and profitable objects of female industry?—*Silk Culturist*.

Extract from Dewey's Address.

The effect of our political institutions on society, make it necessary that we should extend a special and fostering care to our domestic industry, to the industry, I mean, of families, on their own property. I observe that this subject is alluded to in the letters from abroad, of your public spirited and excellent President. In many of the families of the farmers, especially in the country, there is a want of employment for the female members of them;—and many a man have I seen sinking beneath that dearly cherished but unproductive part of his domestic charge. The state and feeling of equality among our people, makes him unwilling to employ his own daughters, or consent to their employment out of his own family. He should therefore find something for them to do within it. And on this account, as well as for other reasons, all manufactures capable of being made purely domestic, as of woolen cloths, stockings, &c., and especially the culture of the mulberry, and the making of silk, are entitled to the strongest commendation and patronage. No community, as a mass, thrive, that does not employ all its members; a sufficient proof that God never made the world for idleness. Thus, I think you will find that the grazing and dairy making townships in the country, are on the whole the most prosperous; and the grain growing townships, where the women have little to do, far less so. I do not deny that there are other reasons for difference, but I think this is one. And I have observed too, that the people from the hill pastures are constantly coming down, and buying up the pleasant looking valleys that lie spread out beneath them.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

KENNEBEC, ss.

Taken on Execution, and will be sold at public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the third day of March next, at the Hallowell House, in Hallowell, in said County, at ten o'clock, A. M., all the right, title and interest, or right in equity of redemption, which Daniel Lancaster has, or had on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1837, in and unto the land and dwelling house thereon, standing in said Hallowell, on which said Lancaster now lives—by virtue of a bond from Asa Blanchard, Obligor, to said Lancaster, Oblige. Also in and unto a lot of land and dwelling house and other buildings thereon, standing situated in the village of said Hallowell, on the west side of Second Street, near the Old South Meeting House, so called—and occupied by the family of True B. Haines—by virtue of a bond from Obed Mayo, Obligor, to said Lancaster, Oblige—Unless said Execution is sooner satisfied.

BEN. C. EASTMAN, Dep. Sheriff.
January, 16, 1838. 50

PLASTER.

On consignment 200 casks prime ground Plaster, from Calais Mills, for sale by T. B. MERRICK.



FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, MORUS MULTICAULIS, &c.,

For sale by the Subscriber. The varieties, particularly the Pears and the Plums, were never before so fine,—the assortment so complete.—Also of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape Vines—a superior assortment of finest kinds; and of all other hardy fruits.

20,000 Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry Trees can still be furnished at the customary prices, if applied for early. This being all that now remain unsold.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, and Herbaceous plants, of the most beautiful, hardy kinds—Splendid Paeonies, and Double Dahlias.

4,000 Cockspur Thorns; 10,000 Buckthorns—for Hedges.

800 Lancashire Gooseberries, of various colors and fine kinds.

Harrison's Double Yellow Rose, new and hardy; color fine—it never fails to bloom profusely.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all distant places, and shipped or sent from Boston to wherever ordered.

Transportation to the City is without charge.

Address by Mail, Post paid.—Catalogues will be sent gratis to all who apply.

51—t.june.

WILLIAM KENRICK.
Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Jan. 25, 1838.

FALLING OF THE WOMB

CURED BY EXTERNAL APPLICATION.

DR. A. G. HULL'S UTERO ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER is offered to those afflicted with Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, and other diseases depending upon a relaxation of the abdominal muscles, as an instrument in every way calculated for relief and permanent restoration to health. When this Instrument is carefully and properly fitted to the form of the patient, it invariably affords the most immediate immunity from the distressing "dragging and bearing down," sensations which accompany nearly all cases of Visceral displacements of the abdomen, and its skilful application is always followed by an early confession of radical relief from the patient herself. The Supporter is of simple construction, and can be applied by the patient without further aid. Within the last three years nearly 1500 of the Utero Abdominal Supporters have been applied with the most happy results.

The very great success which this Instrument has met, warrants the assertion, that its examination by the Physician will induce him to discard the disgusting Pessary hitherto in use. It is gratifying to state, that it has met the decided approbation of Sir ASTLEY COOPER, of London, EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D., Professor of Midwifery, University of the State of New York, of Professors of Midwifery in the different Medical Schools of the United States, and every other Physician or Surgeon who has had a practical knowledge of its qualities, as well as every patient who has worn it.

The public and medical profession are cautioned against impositions in this Instrument, as well as in Trusses vended as mine, which are unsafe and vicious imitations. The genuine Trusses bear my signature in writing on the label, and the Supporter has its title embossed upon its envelope.

AMOS G. HULL,

Office 4 Vesey-street, Astor House, New York.

The Subscribers having been appointed Agents for the sale of the above Instruments, all orders addressed to them will be promptly attended to.

F. SCAMMON, Hallowell; Joshua Durgin, Portland; George W. Holden, Bangor; J. E. Ladd, Augusta.

PLASTER PARIS.

The subscriber has received his supply of ground Plaster from the Lubec Mills, which will be sold by the cask or bushel. Produce taken in exchange.

The Plaster ground and put up at the Lubec mills has now been 4 years in use, and has been so well tested both in its quality and benefit that the farmer may use it with confidence in its being the cheapest and best dressing they can obtain for their farms.

Also on hand 300 hhds Turks Island and Liverpool Salt; 50 bags Salt; Hhds Porto Rico and Savannah Molasses; 150 quintils Cod & Pollock Fish; 50 bags prime Coffee at 10 cts by the bag; Tea, Sugar, Rice, Tar, Resin, Oil, &c. &c.

Wanted as above, 100 tons English Hay.

A. H. HOWARD.

Hallowell, Dec. 21, 1837.

